

Sir Joseph Banks Guard. Wagonway 224. 35. 1840.

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grocery, and the directors had thought it advisable to provide—, bills are quoted at 1½ per cent. There is a prospect of ,

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few weeks been pressed on with greater speed. All things combine to warn us that a crisis is at hand.

In the face of circumstances like these we have to ask, in what condition are the defences of this colony? If we should break out in Europe, through the reopening of the Eastern question, it would be folly to attempt to define the limits of the struggle, or to assume that British interests will not be affected, and that Great Britain cannot be drawn in. If Great Britain were involved, Australia would be involved. We cannot comfort ourselves with the belief that we are out of the world. We are in it. Two or three years ago it was idly said that by our action in the Sudan we were bringing ourselves within the range of possible hostilities that might arise out of European complications. In a political sense we have never been beyond their range. As a part of the British Empire we are now, just as we have always been, liable to attack by any Power at war with Great Britain, and having the means and opportunity of attacking us. In a political sense, the liability is now neither greater nor less than it always has been. In other senses it is greater. It has been increased by the extension and growth of the forces of other Powers in the Pacific. It is greater now, because the accumulated wealth of the colonies would provide large prizes for the reward for any successful enterprise against them, and because their growth and importance would render any heavy blow struck at their prosperity more damaging than ever before to the interests of the Empire. We cannot afford to reassure ourselves by the thought that Russia is far away. Russia is our neighbour in the Pacific, and has a place of arms and a strong naval force within a few weeks' steaming.

With these facts before us have we any right to consider that we are fairly prepared to meet contingencies? We have not. For years past this colony has been spending money with a lavish hand in preparations for defence, but there is little reason for the belief that we have obtained the worth of the money, or that we have a defence organisation in which full confidence could be placed in the hour of need. For years past the functions of the Legislature have been more or less in suspension, and the action of the Executive has been hindered by partial paralysis. Short periods of episodic effect have been followed by periods of inaction; these have been varied by elaborate inquiries showing the need for extensive reform; and these again have been succeeded by further periods of inaction, excused on the ground that careful consideration was necessary before dealing with matters of such moment to the country. In 1881 we had a Royal Commission on the defences, and a special inquiry by a military commission as well. Considerations of the British naval power on the station have studied the subject and given us their advice. Last year a report was obtained from Major-General Schaw, who happened to be on a visit to this part of the world. That report was full of warning as to the incompleteness and inefficiency of our provision for defence. Its language was guarded, but carried more significance on that very ground. That report was placed in the hands of the Government more than six months ago. Where are its fruits? If any considerable portion of it has actually been carried into effect, if arrangements for compliance with such of its recommendations as require time for execution have been made, well and good. But no one, we imagine, is aware that practical and effective action has been taken by the Government. The general impression is that the whole matter is "under consideration," and it is well known what that means.

It is easy to find illustrations. In August, 1886, a board was appointed to inquire into the management of certain charitable institutions at Newington and Parramatta. In April or May of last year a report was submitted embodying charges of gross mismanagement and neglect. The report was shelved on the pretext that the whole subject would be taken into consideration with a view to systematic reform. To this day the question raised by that report have not been satisfactorily cleared up. Take another case. In the earlier half of 1886 it was seen that as a large additional number of miles of railway would be opened within the next two years, many more engines would be required to work them, and proposals were made for the construction of some forty-four. Nearly two years have passed, and this matter is not settled yet. There has, it is true, been a change of Ministry within the time, but the present Ministry came into office more than a year ago, and the questions whether the new locomotives should be obtained under the ordinary system of tendering from abroad, or should be made under contract in the colony, at an increased price, or should be made without tender or contract by Government workmen in the Government workshops, have been intermittently "under consideration" ever since. At the last moment a decision has been reached by the Government; but it is a conditional decision only, and the business has not been conclusively disposed of yet. We refer to these matters with the view of showing what may happen to a public question of urgency when Ministers who can make opportunities for travelling about the country cannot find time, or agree amongst themselves, or summon up sufficient resolution, for its prompt and definitive settlement.

The question of the reorganisation and completion of our arrangements and provisions for defence is one of difficulty, but it is one of great urgency. It is not one to be dealt with inconsiderately; but neither is it one to be neglected under the plea that it is being "considered." Major-General Schaw remarks in his report that our "local defences must be of such a nature, and so well organized, that they should be thoroughly reliable, and capable of being brought into action at very short notice. Wars break out suddenly, and the foreign nations with which we may have to deal are thoroughly prepared for war, and might endeavour to strike sudden and heavy blows; and consequently any system of defence which counted on ample time being afforded for improvised defences and gradual training of troops would be certain to fail in the time of need." With the knowledge that our provisions for defence fall below the standard set up in the first of these sentences, and approach more nearly to the one which the second warns us, what is the Government doing? What has it done?

It has not yet given solid ground for the belief that in this matter it has risen to the level of the requirements of the country.

There seem to be a large number of persons who belong to that unhappy class which regards the path of progress as traced in a downward direction upon an inclined plane. History and science alike appeal to them in vain. They appear to feel almost a pleasure in pointing out to us that things are growing worse every day; that there is more drunkenness and crime than there used to be; that men and women are less moral than they were; that boys and girls disregard their parents more and more, and are increasingly given to all vices and immoral habits. They bewail most loudly the deterioration which, to them, is visible in the habits of the young, and point back to a state of things—presumably contemporaneous with their own youth—when all boys and girls were good and obedient, reverent of their parents, and respectful to their elders. A letter which we published a day or two ago is sufficiently typical of the views of this class, and the writer, in common with most of those who make it their business to watch the spread of youthful depravity, lays most of the blame upon our educational system. "Through the present materialistic system of training and forming our youth," he tells us, "all religious denominations will suffer—Christianity itself will disappear to make room for infidelity, which is but modern Paganism, whose idols will be corruption, lust, and lucre." "All moral and social ties," he continues, "will become so loose as to be hardly felt. Can we not see already strong symptoms of these coming evils in this comparatively new country?" To the question thus asked, we have no hesitation in replying in the direct negative. It is the fashion of the prophets of disaster to start with an assumption for which there is not always a basis in fact. We cannot admit that there are any evidences that the world is growing worse. On the contrary, there is much reason to believe that it is becoming steadily better. True it is that there may be a momentary backward slip of the foot that treads the upward path, but substantial progress is not the less made because there may be an occasional stumble. And those who compare present with past conditions are not always careful to make due allowance for circumstances. We not unfrequently find that the life of a great city is unconsciously compared with the remembered quiet of an English country village.

But to those who take this gloomy view of our future it matters little that facts are against them; and that, taking similar conditions, we find in most countries a decline in crime. They have got an *a priori* argument which settles the question, and which runs to the effect, that our system of education is too secular, or too "materialistic." It must, of course, be admitted that the quantity of religious education proper to be given must be more or less a matter of opinion, and it is just possible that our present system may not attain the ideal mean. But the fault that is found is not with the proportion only. Those who write in condemnation of our schools almost always contrive to imply, if they do not go so far as to say, that no religious instruction is given in them at all. They, moreover, convey the impression that such instruction on the part of those who would give it is either forbidden or discouraged. Neither of these suggestions is true. Religious instruction forms a part of the regular educational course in our schools, and the fact that they are open to professors of all creeds for an hour out of every day is a sufficient evidence of the importance which the State has attached to religious education. That the State should go so far as proposed, and provide boards formed by different denominations and social bodies to direct moral and religious instruction according to their own tenets, is wholly out of the question. If with the facilities at present offered to them the various religious bodies do not think it worth their while to undertake the work voluntarily, it would be a hopeless task for the State to endeavour to induce them to do so. The suggestion, when put into plain language, may be taken to mean that it is the duty of the Government to provide the means for sending missionaries to illumine the religious darkness of the Government schools. That any such darkness as alleged exists we do not believe; but if it have any real existence, it is surely the duty of the religious bodies to take the action which is open to them without waiting for assistance from the Government.

It may indeed be questioned whether more active interference by the Government would have the desired effect. It is probable that the outcome of such action would be the reverse of desirable. In the good old days to which those who grumble at modern conditions look back so regretfully, it used to be thought that the duty of imparting religious instruction lay with parents even more than with schoolmasters. Will anyone contend that we ought to still further cut down the list of the duties which parents owe to their children, or that in so doing we should be likely to increase in children a sense of the duties which they owe to their parents? We may all admit that religious instruction in our schools is a good thing as long as it is ancillary chiefly to that religious sense which can only be fully cultivated elsewhere; and any action on the part of the State which should relieve parents of the whole of their duties in the matter, and transfer them to the schoolmaster or the appointed deputy of a religious body, would be fatal to the end sought to be attained. A further consequence would almost inevitably follow in an unhealthy competition of creeds under the implied authority of the State, and the result sought would be the victory of a creed rather than the inculcation of moral and religious principles. In the meantime, however, we are content to believe that there is no necessity for such active efforts to bring about an increased amount of religious instruction among school children as are supposed by some of our correspondents to be necessary. The case in favour of juvenile depravity has not been made out. Young people, like their elders, enjoy a larger share of liberty than they were used to do, and faults of character gain increased prominence, because we have larger opportunities for observing them. People of conservative views often mistake manner for character. The labourer of to-day does not touch his hat to them as the

labourers of their youth did, and they set him down as a surly revolutionary. The same holds good of children and young persons. Increased liberty and high animal spirits sometimes make them less respectful to their elders than was usual thirty or forty years ago, and this may be matter of regret; but it does not, therefore, follow that our young people are on the high road to iniquity.

The unemployed question was brought before the PREMIER on Friday by two deputations—one representing the men who have been holding meetings at the Queen's Statue, and the other the unemployed quarrymen and stonemasons. Both deputations made the same request, viz., that the Government would push on public works as quickly as possible, and so find employment for the men who are now idle. Sir HENRY PARKES returned a favourable answer in each case, but had been well talked to. The first lecture was much needed one. The Australian working man is too ready to fly to the Government when his affairs are not prosperous; he seems to think, in fact, that it is the business of the Government to find him work at good wages, if work can be found for him elsewhere. The PREMIER told the deputation, however, that the less the Government employed the people the better, and he declared that the greatest danger which threatened this country was the extent to which the Government was employing the people. There is a great deal of truth in what Sir HENRY PARKES says. A condition of things in which the Government becomes the chief employer of labour is not a healthy one; it is not good for the country, and it is not good for the workers. The PREMIER told the deputation that the Government was not to be taken in by the interference of selfish men who had no object but to escape from labour, in the opinion of the PREMIER, beyond calculation. He also pointed out that capital has been withdrawn and great works shut up simply because employers could never tell what fresh demands the working classes might make. There is nothing new in these views—they have been dwelt upon from time to time in our leading columns in fact—but it is well that those in high places should point out to the men who ask the Government to give them work their mistakes and weaknesses. With the quarrymen and stonemasons the PREMIER was less happy. He pleased them, certainly, by telling them that the Government would finish the Land Offices, and go on with the erection of new Houses of Parliament as soon as possible; but he detained them for half an hour or so with a dissertation on the State House, which he "hoped" would be soon completed. The PREMIER made no mention of the speech he was making on moving the second reading of the bill in the Assembly, and it was evidently delivered, not for the purpose of enlightening the deputation, but with the object of feeling once more the pulse of the country. Sir HENRY PARKES, however, said that the House is authorised by law, and is approved of by the people. The first statement is correct in a technical sense, and no more. The second has no foundation in fact, as the PREMIER would soon find if it were possible to submit the question to the vote of the people. That, notwithstanding the decision of Mr. Dixon's motion, which by no means represented the opinion of the Assembly on the subject of the State House, the Government would have quietly dropped the affair; but the PREMIER's extraordinary speech to the deputation of quarrymen and stonemasons seems to show that he has not yet made up his mind to do so.

The equity suit brought by STEWART and another against the Municipal Council of Sydney in the matter of the proposed extension of the City of Sydney was settled on the 21st of December last between the parties, in consequence of a decision by Mr. Justice OWEN upon a question of evidence the day before. The material of the girders had been condemned by the CITY ARCHITECT as not being in accordance with the specifications. (One of the plaintiffs was an examination, and was about to give evidence as to some special meaning given in the trade to certain words in the contract. His Honor excluded the evidence, and as the case really hinged upon this point, it was carried no further, but a settlement was agreed to by the parties. The settlement was generally supposed that when the settlement was made the case came to an end. That would seem, however, to have been a mistake, for we now learn that the Engineering Association of New South Wales dissents from the ruling of the Judge in equity in his interpretation of the words used to denote the qualities of iron, and which are known as trade terms; and, further, this Association is of the opinion that assessors should be appointed in all cases where technical or trade terms are used to denote qualities, &c., so as to assist the Judge in arriving at his decision. This resolution was passed at a meeting of the Association on Thursday, and it is to be forwarded to the MINISTER for JUSTICE. Perhaps Mr. CLARKE will make inquiries to ascertain whether the resolution was passed by weight of argument or by weight of numbers, because professional opinion upon the subject is not unanimous. In any case, however, it should be pointed out that no special value should be attached to the dictum of the association, because the question is one of law or equity, and not of engineering. If the plaintiffs, instead of accepting Mr. Justice OWEN's ruling for the exclusion of the evidence, had determined to appeal against it, the appeal would have been made to the Full Court. It is beside the case for the Association to assert that the words in dispute are "known as technical or trade terms." The question which the Judge had to decide was whether the words used in the contract as trade terms, or in their ordinary or natural meaning, and he did not require either the assistance of assessors or the advice of the Association to determine that. "There was one simple rule," he said, "in construing contracts, which is that the words are to be taken in their natural meaning, and not in the technical meaning which they may have in the trade." "There was one simple rule," he said, "in construing contracts, which is that the words are to be taken in their natural meaning, and not in the technical meaning which they may have in the trade."

A correspondent, signing himself "A Traveller," complains of trucks of fruit and cattle being attached behind the break vans of passenger trains. There is great delay in consequence, he states, particularly because of wheel-boxes running hot between Dubbo and Nyngan. Two correspondents have reported to us that they have recently travelled by a large number of passenger trains, and that they have not noticed any such delay. In one instance two passengers travelled from Sydney to Maitland and their tickets were not collected, and in the other the holder of the ticket went from Maitland to Newcastle, and then returned again to Maitland, and on neither journey was he asked for his ticket. A correspondent writes that on Thursday last, getting out of a cab at the General Post Office, and being in a hurry, he pulled out what he thought was a shilling, and handing it to the cabman, was hurrying into the office when he was called back by the cabman, who told him he had given him a sovereign. Of our I gave him something beyond his fare; but he refused to take it, and he said he would not have it. He should see him if he would after Monday that there was a trifling error for him at the Transit Commissioners' Office. I do not know his number."

The Rev. Dr. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, says the Daily News, January 28, arrived yesterday morning in the steamer Carthage from Australia, and landing at Plymouth, he proceeded to Birmingham shortly afterwards by train. He speaks in the warmest terms of the reception he met with in Australia. Speaking of the economical conditions and prospects of the various colonies, Dr. Dale says it is certain that the working classes in all the colonies have found Australia a paradise. Wages are high, provisions are cheap, and the only exceptional expense to

upon the face of the contract as a whole that they had been purposely used in an unusual one.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A new time table for trains running between Sydney and Newcastle comes into operation to-day. The principal alterations are that the train that used to leave Sydney at 10.45 a.m. now leaves at 9.35, leaving Newcastle at 3.30 p.m.; and the mail train that used to depart at 5.20 p.m. now leaves at 4.45, and is timed to arrive at Newcastle at 10.30 a.m.

Onions in detail for the forthcoming Easter encampments have been issued, and the preparations are now in progress. The usual preliminary arrangements will be made by the regimental staffs in camp, and the force will move into quarters on Friday morning, the 30th instant. It is expected that the policy of training to be adopted in the field branch will be eminently beneficial, and the manoeuvres are looked forward to with much interest.

The last course of instruction in practical and theoretical gunnery for the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the N. S. W. Artillery, at the School of Gunnery which has been established at Middle Head, terminated at the end of last year. All concerned were assisted, and first-class certificates of proficiency have since been issued to the officers—Captains Murray, Haynes, and Savage—as also to many of the non-commissioned officers who presented themselves for examination, which obtained second-class certificates. The instructors are Colonel Bingham, R.A., and Major Dunbar, R.A., assisted by Mr. Warrant-officer Tristram, R.A., and Sergeant Rivers, R.A., both of the staff of whom are old Shoeburyness instructors, and gained a high reputation there.

The city Aldermen met on Saturday morning to elect a representative on the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. The Mayor (Alderman John Harris) presided. On the motion of Alderman Chapman, seconded by Alderman Bryce, Alderman S. Lee, M.L.A., was elected unopposed. The election takes place every two years, and Alderman Lees represented the Council during the last election.

The school accommodation of St. Joseph's parish, Newtown, having been found insufficient, the parishioners set about building a new school on a site adjoining the Good Samaritan Convent, a little distance from St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and yesterday afternoon the public opening of the new building was performed by Cardinal Moran. The ceremony attracted a great number of people, and among those who assisted were the committee, consisting of the Mayor of Newtown (Mr. Bullock), Aldermen J. O'Connell and W. Doolan, Messrs. James R. O'Brien and J. J. Ryan, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien (rector of St. John's Church), the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran, Rev. J. P. Fitzpatrick (parish priest), Rev. E. J. Butler, and Rev. J. Moriarty. After the opening and blessing there was a procession from the parishioners to the school, and the parishioners delivered an address in the church on the necessity of religion forming the chief part in all education worthy of the name. Cardinal Moran spoke a few words on the growth of Catholic schools in Newtown and the neighbouring suburbs. The Cardinal, in the course of his remarks, warmly commended the parishioners on the erection of the new school, and announced that the Christian Brothers, who were renowned for their success as teachers, would in a few days take charge of the boys' school. The new building, we are informed, was erected at the comparatively small cost of £2000, and the subscription list real yesterday at the close of the school term had reached the sum of £1500.

The pupils of most of the Presbyterian Churches in and around Sydney were occupied yesterday by ministers from other churches now visiting Sydney and in attendance at the General Assembly. Arrangements were made so that in nearly every case the morning and evening services should be conducted by different ministers, the churches were generally very well attended. The Very Rev. the Moderator presided at St. Stephen's, Phillip-street, in the morning. One of the delegates from Victoria, the Rev. J. G. Paton, the venerable missionary, preached at St. Andrew's, Bathurst-street, in the morning and at Chalmers' Church in the evening.

The Presbyterian General Assembly sat during Saturday morning, and dealt with several subjects of minor importance. The usual children's service was held on Saturday afternoon.

On Saturday a very large and enjoyable picnic was given by Mr. Hugh Dixon to the employees of his "Companion" Tobacco Works. The gathering took place at Caberfae, on the Parramatta River, and was presided over by Mr. Dixon, who presided and fifty guests attended. The services were accompanied by bands, lunch, dinner, and tea, in addition to a programme of sports, formed the order of the day. Subsequently a number of valuable prizes were given at the sports, and consisting of books, electroplated ware, trunks, &c., were distributed. Short speeches were made by Mr. Dixon, and by the several members of the firm's various departments, the sentiments which were expressed evidencing the existence of a complete sympathy and co-operation throughout the entire establishment. Mr. Dixon, accompanied by his wife and son, will leave Sydney for the Parramatta on the Agent-General's steamer on Monday morning.

On London telegrams which we publish on another column, deals with the question of procedure in the House of Commons, the prospect of passing the Local Government Bill, and the right of public meeting in Trafalgar-square. The letter also alludes to the movements of Mr. Parnell, the health of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, the return of Lord Randolph Churchill to the ground of his regular residence, and corresponded also notices the prospects of the by-elections, the prohibition of a requiem mass by Cardinal Manning, the blunders of Mr. Froude in his new book on the West Indies, the difficulties in the way of social hostilities by the Liberal party in London, and the various other matters.

"Lancet" writes to complain that although we constantly hear of the quick passages made by mail steamers, importers do not benefit by the quick trips as far as receiving their goods is concerned. In some cases the vessels have arrived on the Monday and up to 4 o'clock on the following Saturday the goods sent by the ships to "Importers" had not been delivered.

A correspondent, signing himself "A Traveller," complains of trucks of fruit and cattle being attached behind the break vans of passenger trains. There is great delay in consequence, he states, particularly because of wheel-boxes running hot between Dubbo and Nyngan. Two correspondents have reported to us that they have recently travelled by a large number of passenger trains, and that they have not noticed any such delay. In one instance two passengers travelled from Sydney to Maitland and their tickets were not collected, and in the other the holder of the ticket went from Maitland to Newcastle, and then returned again to Maitland, and on neither journey was he asked for his ticket. A correspondent writes that on Thursday last, getting out of a cab at the General Post Office, and being in a hurry, he pulled out what he thought was a shilling, and handing it to the cabman, was hurrying into the office when he was called back by the cabman, who told him he had given him a sovereign. Of our I gave him something beyond his fare; but he refused to take it, and he said he would not have it. He should see him if he would after Monday that there was a trifling error for him at the Transit Commissioners' Office. I do not know his number."

which the working classes are subjected is that of housework. The impression of many of the best informed persons whom he met was that if men were willing to work for remuneration which in England would be regarded as princely, most of the unemployed might find work. He was greatly impressed with the extraordinary feeling towards England that he found in all the colonies. Dr. Dale believes that the measure recently passed by the Australian Legislatures providing for the more efficient naval defence of the colonies is one of the first and most important steps towards organic union. He received the impression that in past years the Colonial Office had often treated the Colonies as a mere source of revenue; of late, however, there appears to have been more respect and consideration shown for colonial interests and claims. Looking back upon his visit, Dr. Dale has vivid impressions—first, of the extraordinary progress which has been made in Australia, especially by Victoria and New South Wales, during the last 30 years; and, secondly, of the delight and enthusiasm with which English visitors are received by the colonies.

A Dyer's Court case of some importance was brought before Judge Wilkinson on Thursday, viz., that of Mortley v. the Sydney City Council. This was an appeal by Mr. Mortley, one of the aldermen of the Borough of Ashfield, who took exception to the alleged power of the City Council to levy a water rate at all. It appears that, under the City Corporation Act, the Council have power to levy a rate only for water supplied from the Pottery water reserve. The water supplied to Ashfield, it seems, is supplied from the Nepean Waterworks. The City Solicitor admitted the fact of the council's action, but stated that the Council had submitted the point to him for his advice, and he had advised the Council that they had no power to levy the rate.

The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock: Magnificat, Goss in A; Nunc Dimittis, Goss in A; Anthem, "Lord, for Thy Tender Mercy's Sake" (Farrant).

A MENTION of business men and property-owners of Oxford-street, who held this afternoon, at Ransford's Cambridge Club Hotel, to discuss among other matters a better concentration of traffic, the abolition of street trading, and the improvement of the paving of that thoroughfare.

The following is the report of the Benevolent Asylum for the week ended March 7, 1888: Admitted: 3 women, 5 children; died: 3 women, 3 children; discharged: 2 women, 1 child; remaining in the house: 82 women, 150 children; total: 232. Provisions distributed: 1897 loaves bread, 1250b. flour, 600lb. meat, 541lb. sugar, 1363lb. tea, 90lb. soap, 100lb. rice, 10lb. arrowroot, 10lb. extract. Fresh applications for relief, 18. Cases reported by the inspector, 46. In 18 cases the relief was discontinued. Total number cases relieved, 86.

The following is the report of the Prince Alfred Hospital for the week ended March 10, 1888: Number of in-patients at last report, 127 males, 70 females; since admitted, 24 males, 15 females; discharged, 10 males, 7 females; died, 8 males, 2 females; remaining in hospital on March 10, 1888, 124 males, 76 females; number of out-patients treated during the week, 411; number of casualty cases treated but not admitted, 16; total 57.

THE WRECK OF THE LANOMA.

LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN AND ELEVEN MEN.

[BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 9. Further details of the wreck of the barque Lanoma, 605 tons, which went ashore in the English Channel while on the voyage from Launceston to London, and soon afterwards broke up, show that Captain Whittingham and 11 of the crew were drowned. Little salvage has been obtained from the wreck.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, SUNDAY.

The local option poll at Port Melbourne on Saturday resulted in a complete victory for the temperance party. The number of public-houses to be reduced from 48 to 24.

The Minister of Agriculture has received a report from the chief inspector of stock and Mr. James Irving, Government veterinary surgeon in Brisbane, in reference to the outbreak of horse mange in Queensland and New South Wales, showing that the disease is the result of heat and damp, and is not contagious.

Messrs. P. Burzyne and Co. of London, will shortly establish an agency in Melbourne for the purchase of Australian wools.

The Victorian Farmers' Protection Association passed a resolution on Saturday urging the necessity of the establishment of an agricultural department on the basis of the Federal Agricultural Bureau of the United States. Special measures are also to be devised for a system of bonuses and other methods of stimulating the cultivation of new agricultural products, and the establishment of new horticultural, agricultural, and pastoral industries.

The new Queen's College, at the Melbourne University, will be opened on Wednesday next.

QUEENSLAND.

BRIISBANE, SUNDAY.

The buildings for the Industrial Home for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, erected on a Government grant of 10 acres of land on the Boggo-road, are now completed. The buildings will be formally opened by the Governor on May 15.

The Chief Secretary received a cablegram from the Agent-General a few days ago in reference to New Guinea affairs. Sir J. F. Garrick informed Sir S. Griffith that he had interviewed the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to the postponement of the supplementary vote for the purchase of a steamer for the use of the Government of New Guinea. The Secretary of State explained that the postponement was purely on the ground of irregular procedure, and assured Sir J. F. Garrick that there will be no practical delay in the matter, as the money will be provided for the purpose. The Premier has caused the foregoing information to be communicated to the Premier of the other colonies.

The office in charge of the Border Customs at Hobart reports that rabbits are gradually making their appearance in that locality, either having been killed on Curlewilling run during January and February. Fears are entertained that the district will shortly be overrun with the pest.

The Colonial Secretary has received a letter from the Secretary of the Queensland National Association, requesting that a board be appointed to inquire into the causes and nature of the disease at present prevalent amongst horses and cattle.

COOKTOWN, SATURDAY.

The steamer Myone, from China, anchored off the port during the night, and at daylight proceeded on her voyage to Sydney direct.

TASMANIA.

ROBERT, SUNDAY.

A furious rage raged here on Saturday night. News has been received that Sir Thomas Hardy has sailed from London in the steamship Kaikoura with 400,000 salmon on board.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND, SUNDAY.

Heavy rains have fallen in the Westport district, and the town has been cut off from telegraphic communication since Wednesday. The greater portion of the town is flooded. The Buller River is in high flood. Roads and bridges have been washed away, and very extensive damage has been done.

COMBINATION SHEEP AND CATTLE TRUCK.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

WAGGA WAGGA, SATURDAY. Yesterday afternoon the Waggawaggah combination sheep and cattle truck was inspected by a large number of leading citizens interested in pastoral pursuits. The Mayor (Mr. R. H. Fitzhugh), Mr. F. D. O. Koff, and Mr. G. R. Stubbins (the patentee), and many others, were present. The truck was fully equipped by the patentee. The reports present gave favourable opinions. Some slight defects in the machinery are to be remedied by Monday next, when another inspection will take place. The following morning a practical trial takes place in the trucking yards.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

PROFOUND SORROW IN GERMANY.

SYMPATHY THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

BRITISH COURT IN MOURNING.

[BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Further particulars have been received from Berlin in regard to the death of the Emperor William. His Imperial Majesty died in a half-sitting posture on a camp bedstead, and was surrounded by all the members of the Imperial family (except the Crown Prince), the Generals of the German Army, and the members of the Cabinet. His last moments were painless.

The aged monarch amazed everyone yesterday afternoon by the extreme fortitude with which he bore his sufferings. He conversed with Prince William upon civil, military, and foreign affairs, and especially referred to the relations of Germany with France.

The news of the death of the Emperor was received by the German populace with feelings of profound sorrow. The theatres and all other places of amusement in Berlin and other cities of the Empire are closed.

The death of the Emperor has aroused a feeling of sympathy throughout Europe.

The British Court will go into mourning for one month.

The festivities in connection with the celebration of the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales have been abandoned.

In the Reichstag Prince Bismarck referred to the Crown Prince as Frederick the Third. The Chamber received the allusion with great satisfaction.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN SYDNEY.

The confirmation on Saturday of the news of the Emperor's death published in Sydney on Friday increased the interest felt on the subject, and the event formed the principal topic of conversation in the city throughout the day. Flags at half-mast were to be seen in many directions, the shipping and harbour craft particularly paying this tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased monarch.

A Government Gazette extraordinary was published on Saturday morning. In it His Excellency the Governor announced, with deep regret, the death of His Imperial Majesty William I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. The family of His Imperial Majesty was, it was stated, in friendly relations with Great Britain, and closely allied to the Royal Family. His Excellency, with a desire to show respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased, directed that the Union flag at Government House and the flag should be flown at half-mast from noon of that day, and that 90 minute guns should be fired at the same hour. These directions were fully carried out. The guns were fired from Dawes Point battery, commencing at 12 o'clock and lasting until half-past 1. The firing party was under the direction of Lieutenant Bridges.

It is intended by the German residents of Sydney to hold a solemn religious and musical service in commemoration of the demise of their beloved Emperor, in the hall of the Y. M. C. A., on the afternoon of Sunday, the 18th instant. The religious service will be conducted in German, by Pastor Schenk, and the musical part of the service will be executed by leading artists, who have in the past kindly offered their assistance. Admittance will be by ticket only.

THE OTHER COLONIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MELBOURNE, SUNDAY.

The death of the Emperor of Germany was the subject of special reference in the religious service to-day. The flags on the public buildings were at half-mast. Minute guns were not fired from the Nelson and the shore batteries on Saturday, as arranged, because it is contrary to court etiquette. Demonstrations of sympathy are being arranged for the day of the funeral.

ADELAIDE, SUNDAY.

The following telegram was received on Saturday by Mr. Muecke, the German Vice-consul, from the Consul-General in Sydney:—"His Majesty died quietly yesterday morning. It is not known whether the Emperor Frederick William left San Remo as he intended." In accordance with the wishes of the Government, minute guns were fired at noon yesterday from the gunboat Protector and from Largs Fort.

Incidental references were made in several churches to-day to the death of the Emperor William. The German Masons have decided to hold a lodge of sorrow, and special services will be held by the Lutheran on Sunday next.

COOKTOWN, SATURDAY.

Owing to the news received yesterday of the death of the Emperor of Germany a ball which was to have been given last night by the German vice-consul to the officers of the German gunboat Eber and the residents was put off.

AUCKLAND, SUNDAY.

The German Consul at Wellington received an official cablegram on Saturday announcing the death of the Emperor William.

THE RABBIT PEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

WILKANNA, SATURDAY.

Mr. Vindon, superintendent in this rabbit district, has just visited Tintinnally, and reports having seen several hundreds of dead rabbits, which had been killed on account of having been infested with the pest. Mr. Vindon has been informed that the pest is in the district. He is said to be in favour of the Government allowing the disease to be generally spread.

OVERLAND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The following have passed through:—

ALBURY, SATURDAY. For Melbourne (by express on Saturday): G. A. Johnson, Rev. W. E. Ross, Mr. F. R. Hannay, T. Vign, Muller, Morton, Huntman, Down, W. B. Covert, Collins, Albertson, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, J. H. Favett, Collins, Mark, Abraham, Mr. John Fox, Mrs. Tyne, Cahill, Miss Walsh, A. Berlioz, Master Berlioz (Melbourne), J. M. Hall, Master J. Hall, Master R. Hall, Mrs. S. G. Yule, Mr. W. F. Sheppard, C. R. Lestrup, Power, D. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Palling, Dr. Marshall Lang, Dr. Andrew, Mrs. Andrew, A. Carter (Albury), Mrs. R. H. Chapman and 4 children (Wagga), W. Winn (Newcastle), H. Cole (Queensland), Jones (Hay), Mrs. Robertson (Albury).

For Melbourne (by ordinary on Saturday): Miss Stanbridge (Wagga), Foreman, G. Jones (Melbourne), Arthur Phipps (Sydney), Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Palling, Miss Lake, Miss Hope Lake, Miss Helen, Mr. and Mrs. Keighran, Bassenden, Cranbrook, G. Chalmers, Richardson (Sydney), Wilson (Melbourne), H. O'Keefe (Albury Park).

to instruct the audience in

THE WHITE STAR LINER DAMAZA.
The new steamship Damaza, a handsome steam powered vessel, is expected to arrive at this port on Friday, having on board a number of passengers. The Damaza is the latest addition to the White Star Line, and is one of the most modern and comfortable ships in the world. She is 1,000 tons, and is commanded by Captain J. H. Thompson. She has a crew of 100 men, and is equipped with all the latest appliances for the comfort and safety of her passengers. She is expected to arrive at this port on Friday, and will leave for New York on Saturday. She is a very fine ship, and is well worth a visit. She is a very comfortable ship, and is well worth a visit. She is a very comfortable ship, and is well worth a visit.

duced as the motive power and steamers were built on this basis; this rapid advance in that direction made it clear that the steamship was to become the ruling sailing fleet, to be supplanted by steamers, which were built to carry passengers, a large number of them at full average speed. Messrs. Thompson constructed the *S. S. Aberdeen* constructed as an expansion type, on the triple expansion type. The vessel not only had adopted the best possible vessels for their special trade, but also modern type of machinery introduced into them; and this was attained by the ordinary economy of cost; that could be adopted by the ordinary expansion engines. The *Aberdeen* Kirk's patent engines have been adopted.

[illegible]

like her predecessors, is a steel wire steam, was constructed at the same yard, viz., Messrs. K. Napier & Sons, of Glasgow. She is of the following dimensions:—Length, 100 ft.; beam, 16 ft.; depth of hold, 10 ft.; draught, 10 ft.; between perpendiculars, 35 ft.; beam, 44 ft.; and depth of keel, 33 ft., which give her a gross measurement of 376 tons and a register of 294 tons. The *Diamant* has a decidedly handsome appearance: she has a particularly handsome stern, very symmetrical lines and a graceful run aft; she is rigged as a three-masted schooner, and carries a mainmast of 100 ft., a fore-

[illegible]

of the very best material; and the most exact requirements of Lloyd's have been complied with; besides which she is certified by the Admiralty, and can be used as a cruiser or transport; consequently the vessel has received the highest recommendation. The *Danaeus* has every reason to be called a passenger ship, for she has berth accommodation for 44 wuxons passengers. The cabins have two berths in each, with all the latest appointments, with electric bells and light in each. There are six cabins which are exceedingly roomy for the number.

The saloon is paneled, and of polished sycamore and has an exceedingly cool and taking appearance. The general decorations are in keeping. The saloon is reached by a substantial broad companion way from a large house aft. Here also are to be found a small hall for ladies, and a small room for gentlemen, and a smoking and card room, which is about that again is a gentleman's smoking and card room, which is handsomely fitted and upholstered. In the saloon is a very

some fireplace, mantelled over with side-chimney, over which
can be seen a good library of books; two tables run parallel in
fore and aft direction, with revolving chairs upholstered in
The whole of the accommodations are in excellent
bathrooms, lavatories, and such like are also to be found;
fact, conveniences of every kind are to be found on
The total steaming time from Dover to Melbourne Head was
11,846 miles; the average daily run 189 miles, which is
equal to 12.1 knots an hour. Upon the Dumas, the time
from Cape Town to the average was still better: the distance was
5771 miles, equal to 800 miles per day, or an hourly average
12.5 knots. The steaming time from the Cape to the

The Damascus is propelled by triple expansion engines, surface condensing and direct-acting, and having inverted cylinders. The engines are also from Napier's establishment, and are a finished workmanship. They are Kirk's patent, and are

an improvement in some respects on the machinery of the Aberdeen and Australasian. The cylinders are 42 in., and 70 in. in diameter, and the stroke is 50 in. They will expand the steam from a working pressure of 150 lb., and will indicate 2100-horse power. Steam is generated in two steel double-ended boilers, which were thoroughly tested by hydraulic pressure. The boilers have Fox's patent corrugated furnaces—six to each boiler. The engines worked well on

way out, but they had to be stopped on two occasions. On the first, after arriving at Cape Town, and was caused by the valve of the auxiliary pump being destroyed. A new one had to be fitted, and nearly two hours were lost in replacing it. The next delay was after leaving the Cape, when the high-pressure gland had to be packed. This occupied about an hour. The *Damascus* on her trial trip showed a speed of 17 knots. It is intended that she shall be fitted with a condenser, and with a "booster" for minimum consumption of fuel. Mr. K. Knott, who has experimented with the machinery for all three steamers, being great faith in the triple expansion principle as exemplified in the *Aberdeen* and *Australasian*. The *Damascus*, he feels assured, will be faster yet than either. The electric light

installed from a dynamo of Messrs. King and Brown, which can supply 150 lights, the engine is of 10 horse power, and the incandescent lamps are by Edison. The commandant has been given to Captain Alexander Douglas, who has graduated in the company's line, and with him six other officers are Messrs. A. T. Wills, chief; G. Middleton, second, H. Goldsmith, third; and G. A. Wood, fourth. Mr. R. Macle is chief engineer, and with him in the engine-room are Messrs. W. Shaw and

Faulkner, L. Findley, and W. Ansell, second, third, fourth, and fifth, respectively. Dr. Robert Westwood, of Hobart, commenced as medical officer. The dutiable passengers and their stewards were entrusted to Mr. C. Stewart, who was for some time in the Aberdeen. The passengers on this voyage are five in number, but they had a real good time coming out, and the weather was also favourable. It was intended to fit up the "Iron Duke" for passengers, but the steamer was hurried away by a gale of wind which had poured in upon her directly after she was laid out for berth. The *Dumfries* is a grand steamer, and she had over 4,500 tons of freight for Melbourne and Sydney. It is the lowest in the list of steamers of the voyage out—Left London on the 19th inst., and discharged pilot at the mouth of the river on the 21st inst.

OFF St. Catherine's thick weather set in, with light south-easterly winds, and continued until the morning of January 23. During part of the time the ship went at reduced speed. These 23. Tenerife had light northerly winds and fine weather, arriving there on January 25, at 7 a.m. After coaling and taking up stores of fresh provisions resumed voyage at 3 p.m. same day. Light N.E. trades were light, with fine weather. The S.F. trades were met with in lat. 10° N., and blew moderate until the passage

of 25° south latitude was reached. Thence to Cape Town moderate southerly gales and a high swell continued. Table Bay was reached at 8 p.m. on the 21st ultimo. After receiving some cargo and fresh provisions, the ship sailed on the 22nd ultimo. As the ship proceeded on the voyage at 1.45 p.m. on the 23rd ultimo, it drifted down between the 23rd and 24th degrees of south latitude, and experienced the usual westerly and fine weather throughout. The Damascus left Melbourne on the 24th ultimo, and had a fine-weather trip round. The ship arrived at Table Bay at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, when the engines were started, and the ship proceeded on the 25th ultimo, and down, and the Heads were entered at 5.30 a.m. on Friday. The ship was anchored in the Heads at 10.30 a.m. on Friday. Anchored in Watson's Bay, and came up to a berth at Long Wharf shortly after daylight. The Damascus proceeds home.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

Mr. G. R. Dibbs, M.L.A., delivered an address on Friday night last, in the Albert Hall, Granville. There was a fair attendance, and Mr. W. C. Ives occupied the chair. The speaker dwelt at length on the fiscal policy of the present Government, and denounced it as a policy that would eventually land the colony in a sorry plight.

said that if he studied self policy favoured him, but he because, as an importer, that would not study self, and was looking far beyond the pay when he would raise his voice against the national policy of the Government. He referred to the candidature of Mr. J. W. Watkin, whom he characterised as a man of common sense and good political judgment. He was frequently interrupted, but on the whole received a fair hearing.

On Friday night last, the
Prospect Camp to speak on behalf of the candidate in the
protection interests, Mr. J. W. Watkin. He spoke at con-
siderable length, and at the conclusion received a warm
thanks.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The above are likely again to assume their tactics. The mistake made last year by the Government was in allowing men to earn as much as they could. The nature of the meaning of relief works in any part of the country is to afford temporary relief to distressed

That as soon as the relief works were known to be begun, bushmen flocked in from all parts of the district, and were not in a starving state, glad to obtain a chance of earning a few shillings as they received their food.

pay rushed up to Sydney and knocked down their money in drink, and riotous living. Should the Government again become terrorised into giving such persons work, should be done in the true practical effects of relief work, limiting the men's earnings to 18s. per week; and considering that the Government find tents and cooking utensils with a family might exist on this, and

any man even with a family, would give the weaker class of workmen the same conditions of existence as has always been meted by the works in other countries; for to my own knowledge, at the Carlingford relief works, it was a common thing for one of men in a gang to force others to leave simply because they could not stick at it like navvies.

guarantee that not one in 10 was married, and our number a certain proportion of these made their own maintain themselves. In one respect the Government was wittingly was in error with regard to the tents in not supplying them with flyers; this caused the rain to soak in to the men's bedding, while at the same time the officials were not with them. Considering the political mismanagement

With the immense areas of unenclosed lands in this country would it not be politic on the part of the Government to allow 10-acre blocks free of rent for 10 years, on condition of the occupants fencing in and clearing by the end of the first decade, in the next five to build a cottage and have the balance of the land left open for grazing?

five years, in the case of the land under cultivation at the end of the 10 years, and next five years a quit rent of 2s. per acre for five years, and next five years 4s. per acre. This would meet the requirements of a large body of settlers, who could absorb a proportion of the unemployed, and see that they did their work.

I am, &c., J. B. WATTS

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SILVER LODGE SILVER-MINING COMPANY.

**ELMHAVILLE VEGETABLE CREEK,
NEW SOUTH WALES.**

(To be registered under the "No Liability Act.")

CAPITAL, £100,000.

A 100,000 shares of £1 each, of which 50,000 shares are offered to the public as paid up to date, as follows:—25 on application and 25 on allotment. Further calls, if necessary, of not more than 5d. per share for month; and 40,000 fully paid shares to the present proprietors.

Directors:
F. G. WEAVER Esq. (Greiffith and Weaver), Sydney.
F. SENIOR, Esq., of Sydney.
E. C. RUSSELL-JONES, Esq.,
RUSSELL-JONES BROTHERS,
G. C. LOUGHNAN, Esq., (McDermott, Loughnan, and
Scarry), Sydney and Melbourne.

Solicitors:
RUSSELL-JONES BROTHERS.

BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Legal Manager:
G. S. BUCAZOTT.

Brokers:

H. F. THORPE, Mining Engineer,
J. G. GRIFLIN, First Officer-Commander, Pitt-street,
Melbourne

This company has been formed to acquire and work all areas at and situated on the parcels of land near Vegetable Creek, in easterly direction from Webb's Silver mine.

The property has been so far divided into three shafts having an area each, one of 400, one of 450, and one of 300, and has been divided into lots of from 20, to 400, which is highly mineralized with silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, and contains pyrites, blende, and various oxides. The assays have proved the silver to contain silver from 100 to 150 ounces to the ton, and the lead to contain from 10 to 20 per cent, with the object of cutting the silver and lead into lots at their junction, which takes place in this block.

The district has now been successfully proved to contain rich silver lodes, and from its proximity to the Webb's Silver Property, and the fact that the property has every indication of becoming a valuable investment.

As regards the prospectors to the proportion of £2000 each and £5000 paid up shares, and the balance sub-scribed will go to the credit of the Company, less the usual charges for brokerage, and the balance to be paid to the prospectors.

The prospectors think so highly of this property, that they are content to leave the shares to the public.

REPORT OF MR. JAMES SALES,
Mining Manager.

[illegible]

This property is very favorably situated and easy of access; the tools for machinery are available on the land, where there is also some permanent supply of water, making it easy to mine for mining and other purposes as at hand.

This lode is in the same magnificent formation as W. Webb's and the same, and it is highly probable that it will prove to be continuation of some of these lodes.

It is my intention to state that these lodes are so well situated, and so highly mineralized, that I consider this property very good one, and I trust that this property will prove payable when well worked, and it is highly probable in recommending to anyone desirous of investing in a legitimate mining venture.

I beg to remain,
Yours respectfully,
JAMES H. WALLEN,
Mining Manager.

The following assays were made by Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.R.C. C. & I.

Technical Laboratory,
London, 15th February, 1888.

Gentlemen,—The samples left by Mr. Blochard gives an assay—

	SILVER.	gr. dwt. gr.
50 tons at grade	23	10 22 per ton
No. 3 shaft	8	18 0
100 tons at grade	18	10 0

REPORT ON THE SILVER LAKE SILVER-MINING COMPANY, EMMAVILLE.

Extract from Messrs. Cox and Seaver's Report.

Northwich-chambers, Hunter-street,
Sydney, March 2, 1886.

I, J. J. SNEYD, Esq., beg to advise the pleasure of handling your report on the above property, mine in accordance with your instructions.

The property in question consists of an 80-acre block, situated to the south of Waverley's Silver Mine, and about 6 miles from the township of Emmaville. The block is square, and the main body has been divided into 16 lots, of which 15 are shown in the accompanying sketch plan.

The property can be traced continuously along a S. 50° E. line across throughout the property, and shafts have been sunk on it at the points marked (2) and (3) respectively, both of which shafts are about 100 ft. deep, and have reached the same level as the lodes underground.

No. 2 is about 100 yds. S. 50° E. from (3), and to a depth it is reported of 432 ft. The lode is evidently the full width of the shaft, as everything which has been raised is loose material. There is, however, considerable quantity of quartz, and the lode is one which veins up to 20 ft. wide of fine blende, copper pyrites, and galena, and is surrounded by a thin layer of siliceous material. This lode from the stone which has been raised to the surface,

[illegible]

CAPITAL.—£200,000, in 200,000 Shares of £1 each.

200,000 Shares to be issued as fully-paid-up to present Owners of 200,000 Shares to be issued to the Public, as paid up, and 20, upon payment of 1s. per share upon application, and 1s. per share on allotment.

£20,000 will be placed to the credit of the Company, less the incidental expenses incurred in the Collection.

Provisional Directors:
JOHN REE, Esq., M.P., Sydney
KENNEDY HILL, Esq., Remuera
JOHN CURTAIN, Esq., Melbourne
ANDREW LOGGIAN, Esq., Melbourne
ALFRED DESAILLIS, Esq., Melbourne
JAMES M'CALLISTER, Esq., Melbourne
JAMES DONALDSON, Esq., Melbourne
W. J. FERGUSON, Esq., Sydney.

Bankers:
ELEGANTILE BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Limited, Melbourne
NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Limited, Sydney and Adelaide.

Solicitors:
GARDNER AND WESTLEY, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

Mining Manager:

HOK, CHANDLER, Local Manager Rothschild Tin Company,
Finnville.

Secretary:

JOHN JOHNSON, 62, Flinders Lane West, Secretary of the Stock Exchange, Melbourne.

Brokers:

F. O. PALMER and CO., 62, Flinders Lane West
CLYDE UNWIN and WALTER PILLSbury, Sydney
CORNISH and STRANGE, Pirie-street, Adelaide.

This Company has been incorporated for the purpose of acquiring and working 100 acres of silver and gold bearing land in the CLYDE UNWIN and WALTER PILLSBURY, Sydney.

The extraordinary richness of the property is proved by the reports from Dr. Macdonald, of Sydney; Thomas G. Duvey, of London; and John H. Johnson, of New York, all three experienced mining and civil engineers, Sydney. These, Chandler, manager of the North Australian Mining Company; and by the assays, as per statement annexed.

The Emmaville district has already been recognised as one of the richest fields in the whole of New South Wales, and "Emmaville" Caves has been proved to a depth of 300 feet. This property is situated in the locality—already yielding 120 tons per week, and it is estimated that 100,000 tons of dividends are expected in the few weeks, and the company's shares paid up to the new year will have advanced 100 per cent.

Webb's stock was placed in the Sydney Market last week, and

The Shares paid up to 3s are now
 The original contract for the sale and purchase of this property
 can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors to the Com-
 pany. The Shares will be allotted according to priority of application,
 and should an allotment be made, the amount paid on application
 will be returned in full.
 It may be mentioned that about half the shares have already
 been applied for in Sydney.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

"Assayed up to 1200s. Lode proved to be 60ft. wide.
 "Dr. MACKENZIE, Sydney."
 "Two distinct lodes, 100 to 60ft. wide, granite formation.
 also porphyry, carrying quartz, gossan, copper, arsenical iron,

reports in full can be inspected at the office of the solicitor the Company.

ASSAYS MADE AT THE SYDNEY LABORATORY.

	Gold.	Silver.	
1	50s. 4d. 1/2 per ton	4s. 6d. 1/2	Trace per ton.
2	50s. 4d. 1/2	10s.	10s.
3	No gold	10s.	10s.
4	50s. 4d. 1/2 per ton	10s.	10s.
10	No gold	20s.	20s.
11	No gold	10s.	10s.
12	No gold	10s.	10s.
13	No gold	10s.	10s.
14	No gold	10s.	10s.
15	No gold	10s.	10s.
16	No gold	47s. 6d.	47s. 6d.

McAlister, March 8, 1888.

BUILDING PROSPECTUS.

of the
SYDNEY SAFE DEPOSITORY, Limited.

For Constructing and Providing the Public with
 FIRE-PROOF, DAMP-PROOF, and BURGLAR-PROOF
 STOREHOUSES, SAFES, STRONG-ROOMS,
 DEEDS, WILLARS, AND OTHER VALUABLES, AND OFFICES,
 in which to secure the safe keeping of
 DEEDS, WILLARS, AND OTHER VALUABLES, AND OFFICES,
 PLAIN, PLATE, CHESTS,
 JEWEL CABINETS, AND CASH BOXES,
 HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND OTHER VALUABLES,
 AND OTHER FIRE-PROOF, DAMP-PROOF, AND BURGLAR-PROOF
 STOREHOUSES, SAFES, STRONG-ROOMS, AND OTHER
 ROOMS,
 and the Storage, Display, and Sale of Property, and the Holding of
 Public Meetings.

Incorporated under "The Companies Act," 37 Vic., No. 19
 in which the Liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount
 of their Shares.

Recommended and Plotted for the Company by and under the auspices
 of "The Australian Trust Management Assurance and
 Investment Company, Limited," which will guarantee from
 time to time each allotment of share 51 per cent. of the
 capital during construction, and minimum dividends
 of 5 per cent. on the capital.

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Pearra's Patent Tiller
 Fine Cupboard, Enclosed Dresser
 Kitchen Table, Cooking Utensils
 Tubs, Clothes Baskets, Tank
 &c., &c.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.

TEWTON and LAMH have been favoured with in-
 structions from Mrs. Lett to sell by auction, at her resi-
 dence, Victoria-street North, on **TUESDAY, 13th March**, at
 11 a.m.
 The superior household furniture and effects.
LADIES and GENTLEMEN FURNISHING, DEALERS,
 and **OTHERS.**

At the residence of the late **F. J. GIBBS, Esq., M.L.A.,**
 Collins-street, near Johnstone-street,
 North Annandale.

FIRST-CLASS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS
 BOOKS, CHINA, SILVER
 BOOKS, BRONZES, and
 ALL THE VARIOUS APPOINTMENTS
 of a
COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT.

NO RESERVE.
TERMS, CASH.

V. PRICHARD and SON will sell by auction, on
 the premises, Collins-street, near Johnstone-street,
 NORTH ANNANDALE, **TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), March**
14th, at 11 o'clock.

Catalogues now ready, and the furniture may be inspected on
 Saturday and Monday previous to the sale.

RESIDENCE, which is a most complete and convenient one,
 is **to LET.**

Particulars of lease, rental &c., from the
 AUCTIONEER, **FEDERAL-CRAWFORD,**
 King and Pitt streets, Sydney.

Auction Sales.

THIS DAY, MARCH 12,

at 11 o'clock.

AT THE ROOMS

BOND-STREET, OFF PIT-STREET.

FOR UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE,

on account of

MRS. DAVID BUCHANAN,

Resident from RIVERVIEW,

BOND-STREET, MOORE PARK,

in consequence of a change in the lease objecting to a sale being

held in the above.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

UNRESERVED AUCTION

OF THE WHOLE OF HER

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

consisting of

CHINA, GLASS, PLATE

PAIR CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, by J. H. Carr

ENGRAVING

MADE FOR CHIFFONIER

CUPBOARD AND DRAWERS

CUPBOARD AND DRAWERS

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, 12th INSTANT,

at 11 o'clock sharp.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN, FANCY GOODS AND BUTCHER

DEALERS, IRONMONGERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNRESERVED SALE.

A SMALL SHIPMENT

of various articles, including

COPPER, IRON, and other

articles, in small lots, &c.

FANCY SOAP, SPONGES, &c.

Just landed, ex China.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed by those

concerned to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 12, Pitt-

street, THIS DAY, MONDAY, 12th INSTANT, at 11 o'clock sharp,

a select consignment of the above.

NO RESERVE.

Terms at Sale.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 13th INSTANT,

at 11 o'clock sharp.

TO FANCY GOODS WAREHOUSEMEN, JAPANESE GOODS

DEALERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

25 CASES OF

CHOICE JAPANESE GOODS,

ALL NEW AND SALEABLE LINES.

COMBS, BRUSHWARE, SPONGES,

PUMPS, BAGS, CHINA JEWELLERY,

25 CASES FANCY VASES, CHINAWARE AND GLASSWARE.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, &c.

Just landed ex Shanghai and China.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed by those

concerned to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 12, Pitt-

street, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 13th INSTANT, at 11 o'clock sharp,

an extensive and well selected consignment of the above.

NO RESERVE.

Terms at Sale.

TUESDAY, 13th,

TO FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN, PRIVATE BUYERS, COMMISSION

Brokers, and Others.

REGULAR WEEKLY UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION

OF SUPERIOR COLONIAL MADE FURNITURE,

comprising

ELEGANT CEDAR AND PINE BEDROOM SUITES

COMBINATIONS AND PORTABLE CHESTS DRAWERS

KITCHEN ORNAMENTAL TABLES, &c.

ELEGANT DRAWING ROOM SUITES

ELEGANT DINING ROOM SUITES

ELEGANT BEDROOM SUITES

ELEGANT KITCHEN SUITES

ELEGANT BATH SUITES

ELEGANT CLOSET SUITES

ELEGANT HALL SUITES

ELEGANT PORCH SUITES

ELEGANT VERANDA SUITES

ELEGANT GARDEN SUITES

ELEGANT TERRACE SUITES

ELEGANT DRIVE SUITES

ELEGANT RIDE SUITES

ELEGANT WALK SUITES

ELEGANT RUN SUITES

ELEGANT JUMP SUITES

ELEGANT CANTEEN SUITES

ELEGANT BAR SUITES

ELEGANT BILLIARD SUITES

ELEGANT POOL SUITES

ELEGANT CAROM SUITES

ELEGANT CROQUET SUITES

ELEGANT GOLF SUITES

ELEGANT TENNIS SUITES

ELEGANT RUGBY SUITES

ELEGANT CRICKET SUITES

ELEGANT BASEBALL SUITES

ELEGANT FOOTBALL SUITES

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ELEGANT BASEBALL SUITES

ELEGANT FOOTBALL SUITES

ELEGANT HOCKEY SUITES

ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,

Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

SUPERIOR COLONIAL AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURED

FURNITURE,

comprising

2 very handsome Drawing-room Suits, in tapestry and plush

H. Hair and Austrian Hair-dressing Suits, Piano-forte by Brum-

and Sons, Overmantel, Oval and Shaped Pier Glasses

Carpet, Linoleum, Mattings, H. Rugs, Stair Carpets

Glass, China, and E. Ware, Cutlery, Jewellery, Engravings

(clear and fine) Bed-room Suits, Cedar and Pine Wardrobes

Dressing-tables with glass and iron, Bookcases, Chiffoniers

Telescope, Oval, and Square Dining Tables; Drawing-room

Tables

Wholesale, Canterbury, Gilt Cornices, Ornaments

Dresser Table, Marble-top Washstands, Toilet Tables and

Glass

Cedar and Pine Beds, Kitchen Dressers, Chairs, and Cooking

Utensils

Handsome 4-door and 4-door Dress-mounted Bedsteads

Double and Single Wire-mattresses, Bedding, and Bed Linen

all equal to new; large (on side) top lamp, suitable for a first-

class hotel or shop; 2 new Sunlight

Invalid's Bedding Chair, quantity of Sundries, &c.

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Invalid's Bedding Chair, quantity of Sundries, &c.

Invalid's Bedding Chair, quantity of Sundries, &c.

Invalid's Bed

CLASS II

GOOD Home for young Girl, 17, as General S. S. VANT, two in family. Apply early, Box 110, Riley.

HANDY MAN wanted, to be useful about at home. References required. Mr. Gibbs, Queen's Hotel, Sixth St.

HOUSEKEEPER - Wanted, a thoroughly qualified before, and has had experience in the management of servants. Address application, enclosing copies of testimonials, to Home Herald Office.

LADY requires, for country, Lady HELP; refs. Apply personally Saturday, Broadway, Bond.

LADY requires for country. Lady. Refs. Apply

NURSE wanted, to take care of one child. Protestant.
reference. 84, Surrey-street, Islington.

NURSE/GIRL wanted. Apply early, Cante. 232, Dering-street, Balmain.

OFFICE BOY. Wanted, a strong LAD, to make himself generally useful. Apply, with references, today between 2 and 3 p.m., to G. N. Womers, first floor 226, George-street, Sydney.

PLASTERERS' LABOURER wanted. **WHP's** job.
Fine Estate, Wilson-street, sharp.

HOB BOY wanted. Apply, **WHP's** job.

SHOPIBOY wanted. Apply half-past 8 o'clock Monday morning, 664, George-street.

TEETH painlessly Extracted under Nitrous Oxide Gas every morning. Marshall Bros., dentists, 135, Elizabeth-st.

USEFUL GIRL, wanted small family, no washing. Mrs. Mitchell, Flood-street, Board.

WAITRESS wanted. Emery's Dining-rooms, 63, George-street.

WAIRING, 3 Cooks and Laundresses, 2 Bakers and Pastry Ms., 1 Nurse and Needle. Amos's Reg. Advertiser.

WANTED, WAITER and useful. Town & Hill.

WANTED, little **GIRL**, about 14, to mind baby, & Harbour View-ter, 165, Paddington-street. *Paddington.*

WANTED, an experienced **HOUSEMAID**. Apply after 10 o'clock. *Parish House, 173, Philip-street.*

WANTED, competent **COOK**, and aged, Protestant per. refs. Lady Superintendent. *Infants' Home, Addis-*

WANTED, 2 moderately **NURSES**, Protestants, per. refs. Lady Superintendent. *Infants' Home, Addis-*

WANTED a good general **SKAVANT**, references Mr. Ellis, opposite Public School, Croydon.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAN. Victoria Cafe
Palace, Market-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, another boy, and
light. Mrs. Fry, Hillcote, Darling Point, or Mr. Harvey.

WANTED, respectable General SERVANT, and
English family. Supply Stores, Parmenter-street.

WANTED, respectable Girl as Housemaid. Apply
after 9 o'clock, Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, Market-st.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. James
Monsie Villa, opposite Shannon Railway Station.

WANTED, young strong GIRL to mind baby. Mrs.

WANTED, young GIRL, to make herself useful,
-sleep at home. 122, Dowling-street, Moore Park.

WANTED, GIRL, to mind children. Apply 24,
Castleburgh-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, others help, to
cooking. Apple Binns, 802, George-street.

WANTED, respectful GIRL, about 17, to assist
housework, and make herself useful. 186, William-st.

WANTED, General SERVANT, country. Boloney Inn
to Let. Mrs. Bedford's Registry, 292, King's, Servants.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, to assist in

WANTED, a General SERVANT; referenc
quired. Town Hall Hotel, King-street, Newbur
WANTED, a young Person to assist in housew
no washing; sleep at home. 34, Bay-street, Gick
WANTED, a GIRL to make her hair; goodly m
small family, sleep at home. 54, Botany-ct, Barry Hill
WANTED, a respectable Person as a NURSE, Pres
Apply, with refs., Rockwall, Rockwall-ct, Pine P
WANTED, WASHERS, Wilson's Steam Laundry
Collins-street, off Crown-street, Barry Hill

WANTED, General SERVANT, no washing, reference required. 186, Marquise-street.
WANTED, female Cooks, Laundresses, House and Parlourmaids, Nurses, &c. Glue's Agency, 64, Rue de Valenciennes.
WANTED, a smart active LAD. Apply 11, Clarence-street.
WANTED, Married Couples, Gardeners, Whinplai, Farming men. Glue's Agency, 64, Rue de Valenciennes.
WANTED, YOUTH, Billiards and useful; Married, refs. Mrs. Vincent, Euxine Registry, 114, Castle-street.
WANTED, a BOY useful at hotel work. Apply 11, Clarence-street.

WANTED, young Girl as HOUSEMAID. **Apply** at
Royal George Hotel, King and Sussex streets.
Billiard-avenue, Elizabeth St.

WANTED, a NURSE, to assist in household
and mental work. **Apply** after 10, 10, Notary-street, & E.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, **retd.** **Apply**
between 10 and 11, 475, Bowling-street, Moore Park.

WANTED, respectable little BOY, to make himself
useful about shop. **Apply** 167, Oxford-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. **Apply** after 11
a.m., 288, Crown-street, near Oxford-street.

WANTED, respectable GIRL as General SERVANT, in family. Tranke Villa, Beres-street, Gieba Post.

WANTED, respectable little GIRL for tailoring. Apply 228, Harris-street.

WANTED, a young MAN for bread-crust. J. Dingie, 110, Oxford-street, Paddington.

WANTED, good WASHERS. Paddington Laundry, Elizabeth-street, Paddington.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as General SERVANT. Metropolitan Hotel, Bridge and George sts.

WANTED, a Servant GIRL; sleep at home. Mrs.

WANTED, a tidy BIRD GIRL, 14, to assist in housework. Mrs. Young, Queen-street, Wexham.

WANTED a thorough general SERVANT, can do can wash. Mrs. A. Newton, 23, King-st. West, Ipswich.

WANTED a smart KITCHENMAN, only references required. Aaron's Exchange Hotel.

WANTED a general SERVANT for small family. Apply 92, King-street.

WANTED exp. House P. Maids, Gen. Sec. Old Bowland, good home. Mrs. Walsh, Railway-st., Ipswich.

WANTED a NURSE, 31-Queen-st. LARROUVER, Ipswich.

WANTED, male for **WANTED, male** for
Petersham, near Lewisham-station. 1 of black clay.
WANTED, BOY, 15, 17, to help stable and house.
By letter, stating wages expected and refs., A. R. Hill.
WANTED, Mother's HELP, must be domestic,
for clergyman's family. Ferns, Prospect-rd., Rangoon E.
WANTED, General Servants. Waiting, Mervin &
Nurses. Register corner Cleveland and Geo. st. **Bellevue**
WANTED, young Man as KITCHENMAN; refer-
ences. Utner de Paris, Mort-passage.
WANTED, an elderly Person as General SERVANT,
2 in family. Apply 45, Bolnisi-street, Bedford.

WANTED, 2 first-class General SERVANTS, a.m. 117, George-street West.

WANTED, MAN, used to fruit and vegetable on Cant's, 212, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a strong, respectable little GIRL. Apply Lynn Bank, Railway-street, Petersham.

WANTED, a respectable and tidy YOUTH, to wait billiards. Apply 9 o'clock, Empire Hotel.

WANTED, respectable LAD, about 15, for time-keeper's shop. Apply before 9, 154, King-street.

WANTED, 3 GENERALS, for
Amos's Registry, Charlotte-street, Ashford.

WANTED, LABOURER. Apply on job, Vandyke-street, Mariakville

WANTED, young Girl, as NURSE and assist. in House, Brighton-street, Peterham.

WANTED, young Woman as HOUSEMAID, and in bar, Oriental Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, an active Girl as House and Parlourmaid. Apply, with refs., 56, Bridge-st., near tram terminus.

WANTED, a GIRL to mind a baby, sleep at home. Apply, 10, St. George-st.

WANTED, LAD, to look after horse and buggy, to drive. T. Evans, Roseville, Ilawarra-st., Marston.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to make himself useful. T. Johnson and Co., 243, 245, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN to drive or rent a cab and two horses. 111, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Bricklayer's LABOURER. Apply by letter to Paddington-street, Paddington.

WANTED, young Person to attend on an elderly lady four hours daily. Wages, 5s. 71, Stanley-crescent.

WANTED, a SERVANT. Enquire at 10, St. George-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT.
Rockwell-street, Potts Point.

WANTED, young Women, as COOK and Landlady.
Apply in the morning, with references, to Mr. Rand
Traill, Nicholson-street, Burwood.

WANTED, a steady MAN, to look after small Dairy,
able to milk; good wages. Apply Monday, between 10
to 6 o'clock, 84, Kent-street.

WANTED, young girl as GENERAL SERVANT, the
NATIVE GIRL, about 14, for three children out of con-
fidence. Ocean-street, near Queen-street, Wollahra.

WANTED, Waiter, lris and washing down, &c.

WANTED, Nurse and Noodlewoman, relevant working housekeeper, town; General servants, various suburbs; House and Parlour Maid, refs., Randwick, &c.; Cook and Landress, Mrs. Vincent, Eureka Reg., 116, Gt. Rd.

WANTED, NURSE for very young children, experienced, about 25 to 30, good references; wages 18/- per week, Mrs. Weir, Claverville, Whaling-road, off Alfred-street, North Shore. Ferry paid.

WANTED, A good House and Parlour MAID by a widow, near shore. Very paid.

WANTED, a strong, active, middle-aged woman, HOUSEKEEPER or General Servant, for a suburban house in the country; references indispensable; must be able to cook; a widow preferred; 10 to 14 days. State age, occupation, and wages required to D. S., Harrogate Office.

WANTED, 2 FRIENDS as Cooks at 8 and 8.30. 15s for name station; 1 female, single hotel, country; 1 houseman kept; a Waitress, 15s.; female, good place; General housemaid, 12s.; Parlour Maid, 10s.; Barmaid, 10s.; good places. General references to D. S., Harrogate Office.

WANTED, for Granville, a middle-aged **PERK** (Protestant), to take charge of children and do work; need not apply without she has good references and is engaged in similar duties; comfortable home and good wages to competent person. Apply, by letter, to E. E. A. Fremantle post-office.

THEATRE.—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAR and Son, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Market streets, Sydney, Monday, March 12, 1888.